The Flora of the Three Kings Islands: Additional Notes: with Note on Suttonia.

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The following notes are intended to be read with the paper I published on The Flora of the Three Kings Islands in *Records of the Auckland Museum,* vol. 3, pp. 211-238, 1948.

Alectryon grandis Cheesem. (Oliver, *l.c.*, p. 226).

Mature fruit similar to that of *A. excelsum* but larger, globose, brown, pubescent, a lateral longitudinal flange extending to but decreasing in prominence towards the apex; length 18 mm., diameter 12 mm. Seeds black, shining. The fruits, usually, perhaps normally, are joined together in twos on the flanged sides for practically the whole length. The lateral flanges, except at the apex, are accordingly suppressed in the joined fruits.

Clematis paniculata Gmelin, in Linn. *Syst. Nat.* ed. 13, 1791, replaces *C. indivisa* Willd., 1800.

Rehder, *Jour. Arn. Arb.,* 26, 70, 1945, has shown that both these names were founded on *C. integrifolia* of Forster (not Linnaeus, 1753), and as Gmelin's name is earlier than Willdenow's it should be accepted for our species.

Planchonella costata (DC) Lam, var. **austro-montana** Lam, *Blumea,* 5, (1), 5, 1942.

This name should replace *Sideroxylon novo-zelandicum* of my former paper (*l.c.,* p. 231). Lam quotes Pierre as the authority for the combination *Planchonella costata* but gives what appears to be only a herbarium reference. Var. *austro-montana* is the typical variety of the species.

Rapanea dentata (Oliver) n. comb. for *Suttonia dentata* Oliver, Rec. Auck. Mus., 3, 320, 1948.

The petals are united at the base, not free as I described them; accordingly, the species falls into the genus *Rapanea.* Although there is a *Myrsine dentata* Spreng., it is apparently a synonym of a species of *Rapanea,* but it has never been transferred to that genus so the combination *Rapanea dentata* is not preoccupied.

NOTE ON SUTTONIA.

The genus *Suttonia* A. Rich., if based on the free petals, cannot be maintained because of 16 species in the Hawaiian Islands, undoubtedly forming a natural group of *Rapanea* facies, which have the petals free or united. In several cases both conditions are found in the same species. Hosaka (*Occ. Pap. Bishop Mus.*, 16, 28, 1940) argues for the inclusion of both *Rapanea* and *Suttonia* with *Myrsine*, but *M. africana*, its type species, has the filaments of the stamens united into a flange on the inside of the corolla, a structure not at all like any seen in either *Rapanea* or *Suttonia*. I would agree with Hosaka in uniting *Rapanea* and *Suttonia*, but not in merging the combined genus in *Myrsine*. The change here recommended involves the following new combinations:

Rapanea australis (A. Rich.) Oliver, n. comb. for *Suttonia australis* A. Rich., *Fl. Nouv. Zel.*, 349, pl. 38, 1832.

Rapanea chathamica (Muell.) Oliver, n. comb. for *Myrsine chathamica* Muell., *Veg. Chatham Is.*, 38, pl. 7, 1864.

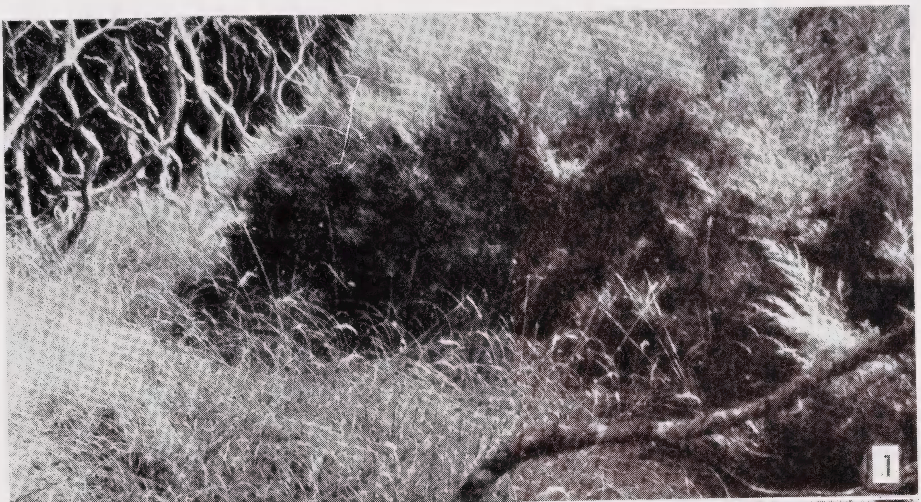
Rapanea coxii (Ckne.) Oliver, n. comb. for *Myrsine coxii* Ckne., *Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, 34, 318, 1902.

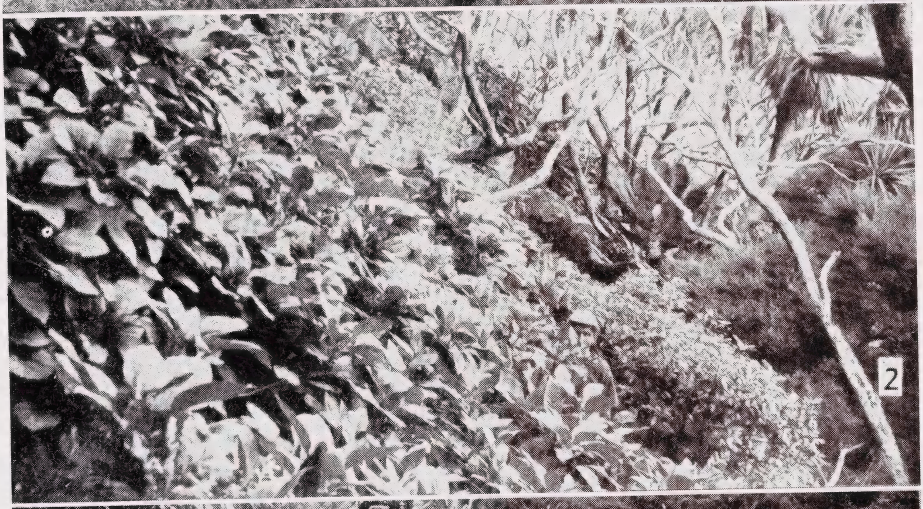
Rapanea montana (Hook. f.) Oliver, n. comb. for *Myrsine montana* Hook. f., *Handb. N.Z. Fl.*, 184, 1864.

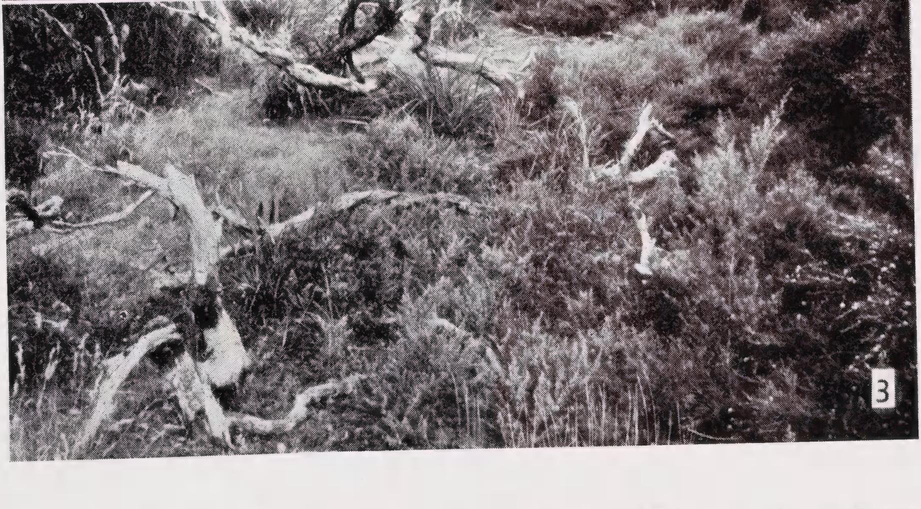
Rapanea divaricata (Hook. f.) Oliver, n. comb. for *Myrsine divaricata* A. Cunn., *Ann. Nat. Hist.*, 1, (2), 47, 1838.

Rapanea nummularia (Hook. f.) Oliver, n. comb. for *Myrsine nummularia* Hook. f., *Handb. N.Z. Fl.*, 184, 1864.

PLATE 11.



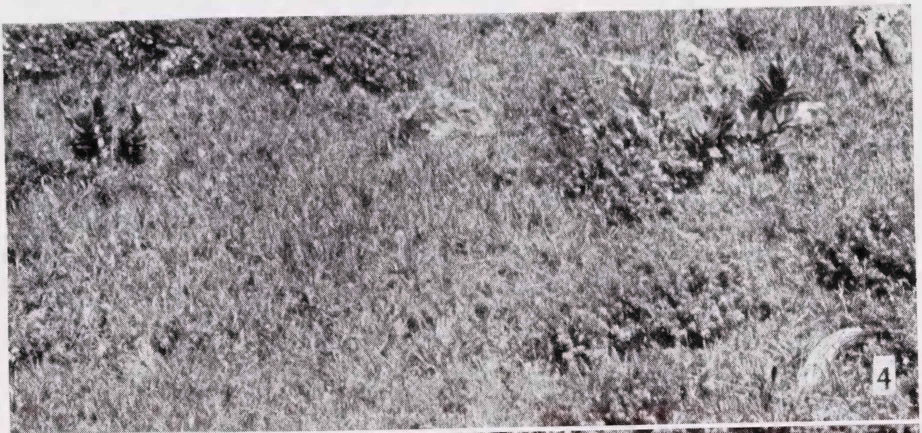


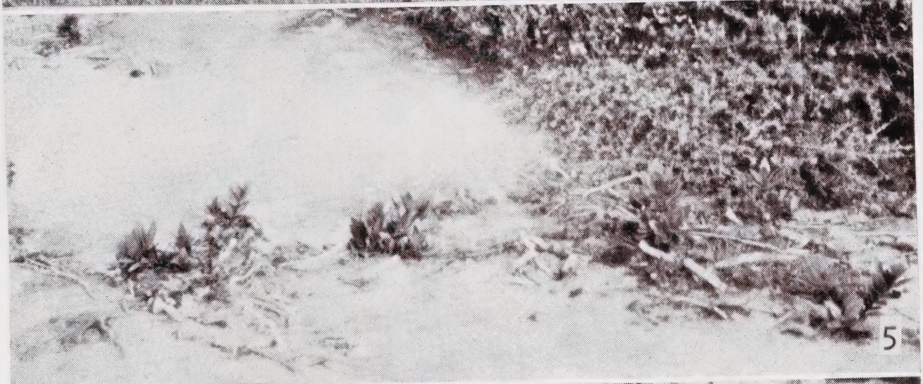


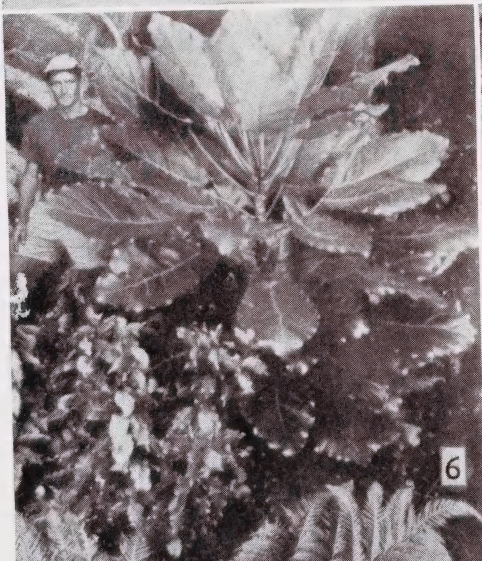
1. Re-establishment of kanuka checked by sedges (*Scirpus nodosus, Carex testacea*)—Jan., 1950.

2. Re-establishment of kanuka checked by *Colensoa*. The *Meryta* seedling right of centre was in flower—head of S.E. Bay, January, 1950.

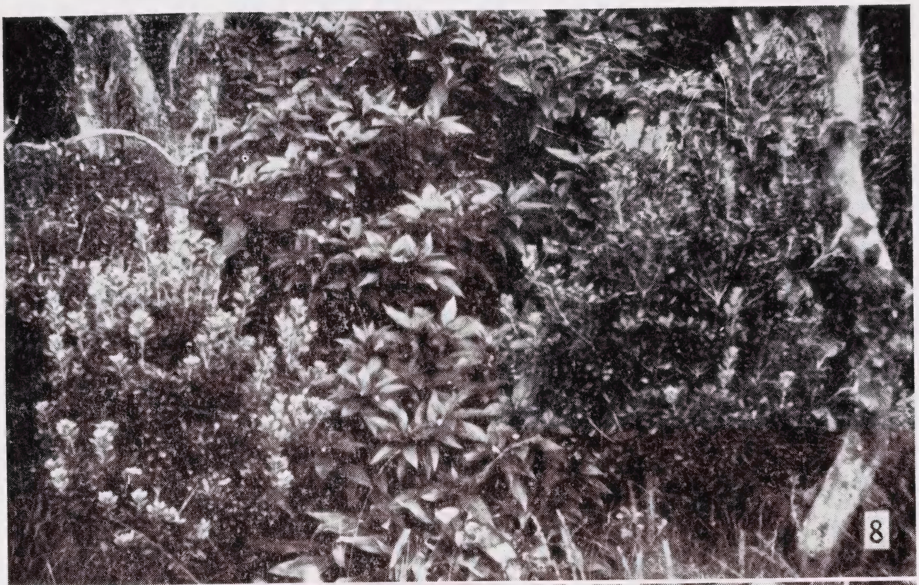
3. Manuka seedlings, E. plateau. All surrounding bushes are kanuka—Jan., 1951.

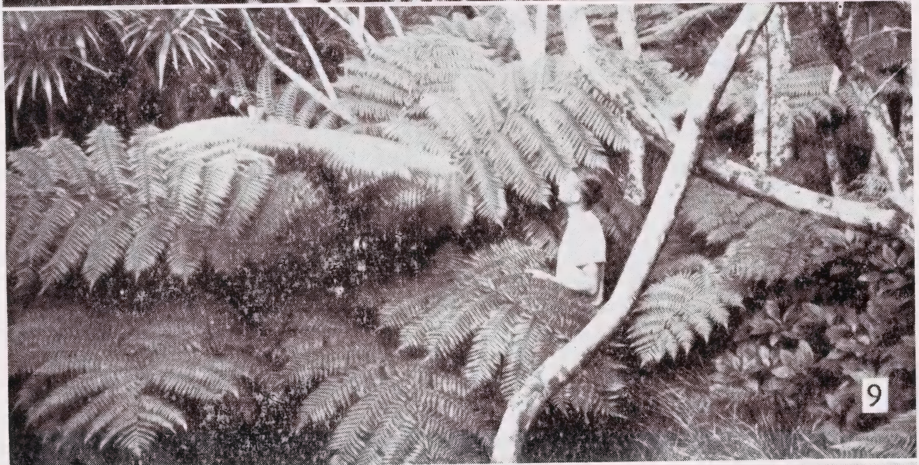


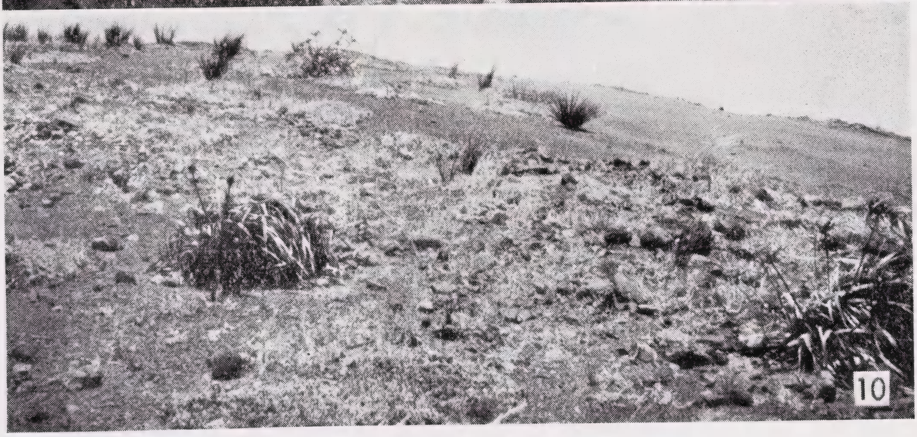




4. Kanuka and pohutukawa seedlings on the *Zoisia* sward--Jan., 1951.
5. Pohutukawa seedlings on bare soil—E. plateau, Jan., 1951.
6. *Meryta*, *Melicytus* and *Pteris comans*—edge of Quadrat I, Jan., 1950.
7. *Brachyglottis* beneath kanuka near eastern grove—Jan., 1951.



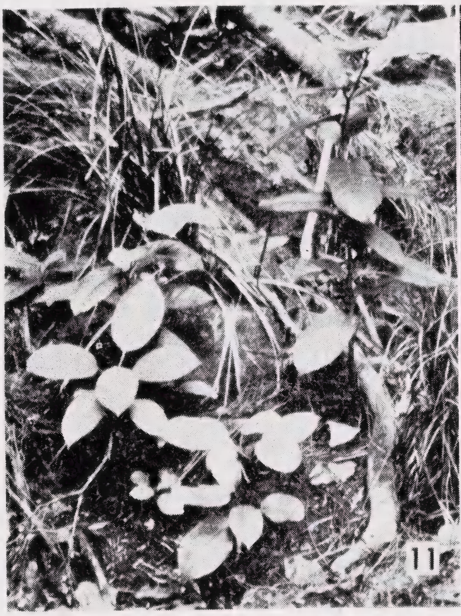


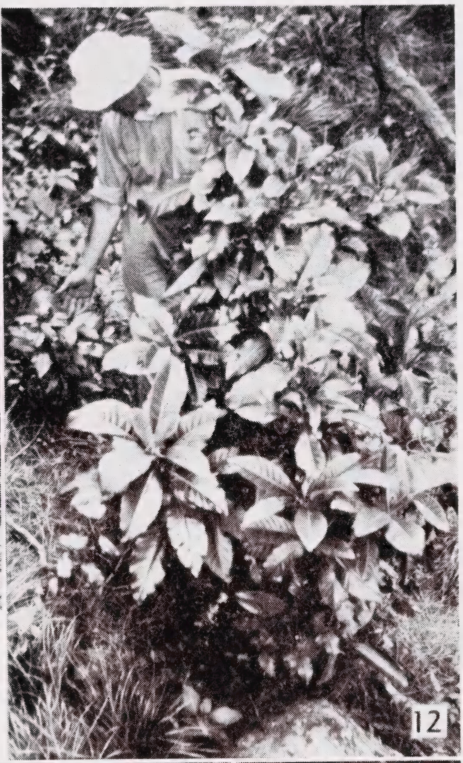


8. *Pittosporum, Solanum* and *Brachyglottis* (right) beneath dead kanuka—near western grove—Jan., 1951.

9. *Cyathea* and *Colensoa* beneath kanuka —*Cordyline* canopy—Tasman Valley bottom—Jan., 1951.

10. *Scirpus nodosus* and *Cyperus* tussocks, mats of *Disphyma* and *Gnaphalium luteo-album*—Bald Hill, Jan., 1951.





11. *Litsaea* (foreground) and *Paratrophis* (right and rear) seedlings in Tasman streambed—Jan., 1951.

12. The figure stands behind a flowering seedling of *Hiemerliodendron* and points out one of the largest *Litsaea* seedlings for comparison—near Quadrat I, Jan., 1951.

13. *Colensoa* colonies and a single *Entelea* (behind the figure)—Tasman valley bottom, Jan., 1951.